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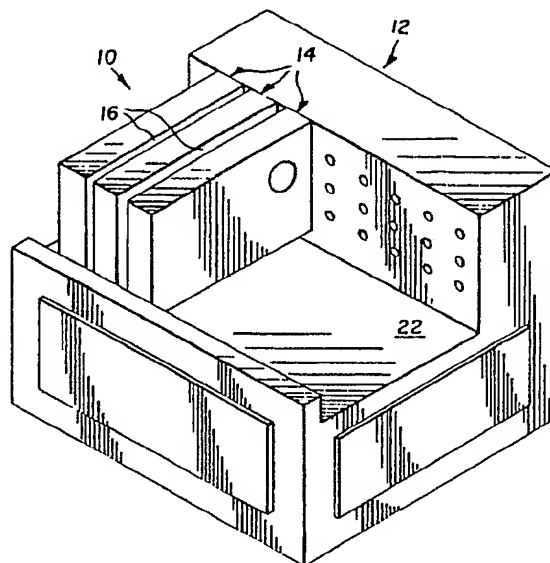
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(54) **Transfer apparatus for chemical reaction pack.**

(57) Disposable chemical reaction packs are known for use in automatic analysis equipment. Manually-applied external pressure is applied to each chamber of the pack to open a normally closed seal. However, this process is tedious, time consuming and inexact as inconsistencies or variations in pressure and time can adversely effect the chemical reactions taking place within the pack. Described herein is transfer apparatus for transferring a liquid between chambers of such a pack. The apparatus (10) includes a series of actuation modules (14), each having a first major surface (18) and a second major surface (20), which are arranged so that the first major surface (18) of one module confronts the second major surface (20) of an adjacent module. The space between the two major surfaces (18, 20) of adjacent modules defines a receiving station (16) for a chemical reaction pack. Each actuation module (14) includes pressure applicators (24) for applying external pressure to the chambers of the reaction pack and temperature control elements (40, 42) for heating and cooling the test liquid within the chemical reaction pack.

**FIG. 1**



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## TRANSFER APPARATUS FOR CHEMICAL REACTION PACK

The present invention relates to transfer apparatus for transferring a test fluid between adjacent chambers of a chemical reaction pack.

Disposable chemical reaction packs for use in automatic analysis equipment are known in the art. Such reaction packs typically comprise a pliable body fabricated from a fluid impermeable material. The body of the reaction pack is divided into successive individual compartments or chambers which each have a blister-like configuration and are normally separated from each other with seals which are rupturable or openable in response to sufficient pressure being applied to such seals. One or more of the compartments or chambers contain predetermined amounts of reagents with which a test liquid reacts.

By applying increasing external pressure to the blister-like chambers, the normally closed seals are opened to permit transfer of the contents of one chamber to an adjacent chamber. The transfer of the test liquid between chambers and the intermixing thereof with reagents is preferably accomplished without opening the reaction pack.

Manually applying external pressure to each blister-like chamber of the reaction pack to establish sufficient internal pressure to open a normally closed seal is tedious, time consuming, inexact, and could result in damage to the reaction pack. Inconsistency or variations in pressure and time can adversely affect chemical reactions within the pack and lead to inaccurate results. It would be beneficial, therefore, to automate the process of transferring liquids through a reaction pack without requiring the reaction pack to be opened.

Some automation has been provided by the transfer apparatus disclosed in US-A-4673657. Such apparatus provides a support for a reaction pack and pressure means opposite to the support to move liquid from one chamber to another. The pack is moved relative to the pressure means to provide the pressure as needed. The surface providing the pressure means can also provide a heating element. A problem, however, exists in that such apparatus processes only one reaction pack at a time, and thus is inefficient.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide transfer apparatus which overcomes the problems discussed above.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided transfer apparatus for transferring a liquid between chambers of a chemical reaction pack comprising:-

a base assembly;

at least two modules mounted side-by-side in the base assembly, each module having a first major

surface and a second major surface, the first and second major surfaces of two adjacent modules being mounted to face one another thereby defining a receiving station for a chemical reaction pack therebetween; and

pressure application means mounted on at least one of the modules for applying external pressure against at least one chamber of the reaction pack to transfer liquid therein to another chamber of the pack;

characterized in that any two modules are spaced apart a distance which approximates to the thickness of the reaction pack and retains the pack against translational movement within the receiving station.

By this arrangement, a more positive engagement is provided as each reaction pack is confined in its receiving station. In particular, the application of external pressure for transferring liquid from one chamber to another is more efficiently achieved by the exact positioning of the pressure application means on its associated module relative to the chamber or chambers from which liquid is to be transferred.

In one form, the pressure application means include a series of pistons. Each piston is arranged for movement along a path extending in a generally orthogonal direction to the first major surface of a module. The piston defines a rigid element which is pressed against a chamber of the reaction pack under the influence of a pressurized fluid.

Alternatively, the pressure application means can be in the form of a flexible membrane arranged for distention relative to the first major surface of an adjacent actuation module. Distention of the flexible membrane is effected under the influence of a pressurized fluid. Moreover, the pressure application means may take the form of an air bladder. Preferably, the pressurized fluid for operating the pressure application means is air.

In a preferred form, at least one of the modules further include temperature control means for heating and cooling of the liquid within the reaction pack. The temperature control means may comprise a first heater/cooler mechanism mounted for movement in a direction which is orthogonal to the first major surface of a module. A second heater/cooler mechanism mounted in the second major surface of an adjacent module, the second heater/cooler mechanism being substantially aligned with the first heater/cooler mechanism of an adjacent module. The confronting relation between each pair of temperature control means allows the contents of the chemical reaction pack to be substantially uniformly heated or cooled.

The movable heater/cooler mechanism for heating and cooling the liquid within the reaction pack includes a thin flexible membrane which is secured to the end of a pressure applicator. The pressure applicator to which the thin flexible membrane is secured is preferably formed as a piston-like member.

Each actuation module defines two generally planar major surfaces which extend substantially parallel to each other and generally parallel with like surfaces on an adjacent actuation module.

It is an advantageous feature of the invention that a temperature controlling function for a reaction pack is provided at one receiving station while the pressure applicators press against a reaction pack at a second receiving station adjacent the first receiving station. The actuation modules are supported and arranged in combination with a base assembly. The

base assembly contains the electronic controls and logic to cycle the actuation modules and monitor the functions thereof.

It is a related advantageous feature of the invention that the apparatus allows consistent and accurate transfer of the fluid through the reaction pack in an automated and simplified process. When temperature control means are arranged in combination with the actuation modules, the temperature of the test liquid in the reaction packs can be controlled during transfer of the test liquid between chambers. The modular concept provided by the present invention facilitates cleaning of the processing apparatus and allows for quick and easy servicing of the actuation modules. Furthermore, the processing apparatus of the present invention allows for expandability of this system since the base assembly can be sized according to the particular needs of a customer and does not require complete redesign of the system.

The present invention will now be described by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view of apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the apparatus shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side elevational view of the apparatus shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a sectioned view taken along lines 4-4 of Figure 3 schematically illustrating the arrangement of temperature control elements and pressure applicators within the apparatus; and

Figures 5 to 7 illustrate three further embodiments of pressure applicators which can be used in apparatus according to the present invention.

While the present invention is susceptible of

embodiment in various forms, there are shown in the drawings, and will hereinafter be described, presently preferred embodiments with the understanding that the present disclosure sets forth exemplifications of the invention which are not intended to limit the invention to the specific embodiment illustrated.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 3, there is illustrated apparatus 10 to be used in combination with one or more chemical reaction packs. More specifically, the apparatus 10 is used to facilitate transfer of a test fluid between adjacent chambers of a chemical reaction pack while maintaining the reaction pack in a sealed condition.

Each chemical reaction pack comprises a sealed hollow body formed from a fluid impermeable and pliable material which is separated or divided into a series of chambers or compartments including a storage compartment and a detection compartment. Moreover, the sealed hollow body is provided with passageways for providing fluid communication between the compartments. The hollow body is sealed along its outer periphery and preferably at all points surrounding the compartments or passageways, such as by heat and/or ultrasonic pressure sealing. A heat sensitive polymer such as ethylene vinyl acetate can be used for this purpose.

Preferably, detection materials or suitable reagents are predeposited in the chambers prior to the addition of test fluid to the reaction pack so that after the test fluid is added into the compartment, the reaction pack is sealed against leakage with no further access being required thereto. Alternatively, however, the reaction pack can be constructed to allow suitable reagents to be added to the storage compartments provided suitable means are provided to prevent the escape of contaminants into the atmosphere.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the apparatus 10 of the present invention includes a base assembly 12 with a plurality of actuation modules 14 arranged in combination therewith. The actuation modules 14 are arranged side-by-side relative to each other to define a chemical reaction pack receiving station 16 between confronting major surfaces of the modules 14. Preferably, the actuation modules 14 are spaced apart a distance approximately equal to the thickness of the chemical reaction pack. This allows the reaction pack to be retained in the receiving station 16 and prevents translational movement of the pack within the receiving station 16.

As illustrated in Figure 2, each actuation module 14 defines two generally planar major surfaces 18 and 20 which extend substantially parallel to one another and to like surfaces on adjacent actuation modules. The base assembly 12 defines a laterally extending channel 22 wherein the actu-

ation modules 14 are releasably accommodated.

Turning to Figure 3, each actuation module 14 has arranged in combination therewith a plurality of pressure applicators 24 for applying external pressure against chambers or compartments of the reaction pack to facilitate transfer of the test liquid through the reaction pack. As illustrated, the pressure applicators 24 are arranged so that they are aligned with the chambers or compartments on the reaction pack.

A preferred embodiment of a pressure applicator 24 is schematically illustrated in Figure 4. As illustrated, each pressure applicator 24 includes a rigid piston-like element 26 accommodated within an open sided chamber 28 defined by the actuation module 14 and mounted for movement along a generally linear path extending substantially orthogonal to the major surface 18 of the actuator module.

Each actuator module 14 further includes passageways 30 for supplying a fluid under pressure to each chamber 28 accommodating a piston-like element 26. In a preferred form, the fluid supplied under pressure to chambers 28 is preferably air. Each piston-like element 26 is appropriately sealed to retain pressure rearward thereof in the chamber 28 by means of a conventional annular seal 32. A resilient member 34 in the form of a compression spring, is arranged in combination with the piston 26 for returning it to its initial position within the actuator module.

Each actuation module 14 further includes temperature control means for changing the temperature of the liquids within the chemical reaction packs. In a preferred form, and as illustrated in Figure 4, the temperature control means includes a first heater/cooler mechanism 40 disposed on at least a portion of major surface 18 and a second heater/cooler mechanism 42 disposed on at least a portion of major surface 20 of each actuation module.

Although arranged on opposite major surfaces, the first and second heater/cooler mechanisms 40 and 42 respectively are generally aligned relative to each other so that a heater/cooler mechanism on one actuation module cooperates and is aligned with a heater/cooler mechanism on an adjacent module for heating and cooling the liquid within the reaction pack disposed therebetween.

At least one of the heater/cooler mechanisms is arranged for linear displacement along a path extending generally orthogonal to a major surface of the actuation module. As illustrated, heater/cooler mechanism 40 is designed to move a heater element 44 toward and away from a reaction pack arranged between adjacent actuation modules.

In a preferred form, heater/cooler mechanism 40 includes a piston-like member 46 accommo-

dated within an open sided chamber 48 defined by the actuation module and mounted for movement along a generally linear path. A resilient member 49, in the form of a compression spring, is arranged in combination with the piston-like member 46 for automatically returning it to its initial position within the actuator module 14.

The heater element 44 is a thin flexible membrane which is secured to the end of the piston-like member 46. In a preferred form, heater element 44 is electrically operated. Suitable electrical leads 50 passing through the piston-like member 46 provide energy to the heater element 44. The material for the heater element 44 is selected to provide a predetermined thermal path length and thermal resistance which will provide a high rate of thermal energy transfer.

The heater element can be secured to the piston-like member 46 with a layer of conventional adhesive.

Each actuation module 14 further includes passageways 51 for supplying a fluid under pressure to each chamber 48. In a preferred form, the fluid supplied under pressure to chamber 48 is preferably air. The piston-like member 46 is appropriately sealed to retain pressure rearward thereof in the chamber by means of a conventional annular seal 52.

The piston-like member 46 also defines a central passage 53 with a radial port 54 extending therefrom.

The radial port 54 is joined in fluid communication with a fluid passage 56 defined by the actuation module 14 and which provides a cooling fluid such as air to the central passage 53. After cooling, the air is vented through an aperture (not shown).

As illustrated, the stationary heater/cooler mechanism 42 is aligned with the heater/cooler mechanism 40. The stationary heater/cooler mechanism includes a heater element 57 preferably formed from a thin flexible membrane which is secured to module 14 to substantially seal a chamber 58. Heater element 57 is substantially similar to the heater element 44. Fluid passage 56 likewise directs a cooling fluid, such as air, to the chamber 58.

Figure 5 schematically illustrates an alternative embodiment of a pressure applicator 24. As illustrated, each actuation module 14 may include a chamber 60 which opens to major surface 18 of the actuation module. An air bladder 62 is fitted within chamber 60. A passageway 64 defined by the actuation module 14 opens to the interior of bladder 62 for providing a pressurized fluid, such as air, to the the bladder 62. As will be appreciated, when pressurized fluid is introduced to its interior, the bladder 62 will expand to apply pressure upon the

reaction pack between adjacent actuation modules.

Another embodiment of the pressure applicator 24 is schematically illustrated in Figure 6. As illustrated, each module may include a chamber 70 which opens to major surface 18. A small solenoid assembly 72 is fitted within the chamber 70. Suitable electrical leads 74 extend from the solenoid assembly 72 through a passageway 76 provided or defined by module 14. Upon energization, the solenoid assembly 72 will linearly extend from the surface 18 of the actuation module in a manner applying external pressure against a chemical reaction pack.

Still another embodiment of a pressure applicator 24 is schematically illustrated in Figure 7. As illustrated, each module may include a chamber 80 which opens to major surface 18 of the actuator module. Chamber 80 is suitably connected to a passageway 82 which delivers a fluid under pressure to the chamber. Preferably, such fluid is air. A flexible membrane 84 closes and seals the chamber 80. In a preferred form, the membrane may be glued or otherwise secured to the actuation module 14. As will be appreciated, when fluid under pressure is delivered to chamber 80, the flexible membrane 84 will expand in a manner applying external pressure to the chemical reaction pack disposed adjacent thereto.

As illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, each actuation module 14 includes a plurality of quick connections 86 for releasably securing the module to the base assembly 12 in a manner connecting electric power, sensors and air to each actuation module 14. The base assembly 12 contains the electronic controls and logic to cycle the actuation modules and track all the functions necessary to operate the reaction pack disposed therebetween. Included within the base assembly 12 are power and temperature controls for the temperature control means, timing controls, operator interface and a power source to operate the pressure applicator 24.

In operation, a chemical reaction pack is inserted at a receiving station 16 defined between adjacent actuation modules 14. In a preferred form, the movable heater/cooler mechanism 40 closes against a chamber of the reaction pack and pushes the reaction pack against the heater/cooler unit 42 on an adjacent actuation module. The heating/cooling units 40 and 42 then perform the required number of heating/cooling cycles.

After the heating/cooling cycle is completed, the movable heater/cooler mechanism 40 is further moved to provide sufficient external pressure against the reaction pack to break the seal so that one chamber will empty into another chamber in the proper sequence to facilitate movement of the test liquid toward a detection chamber defined on

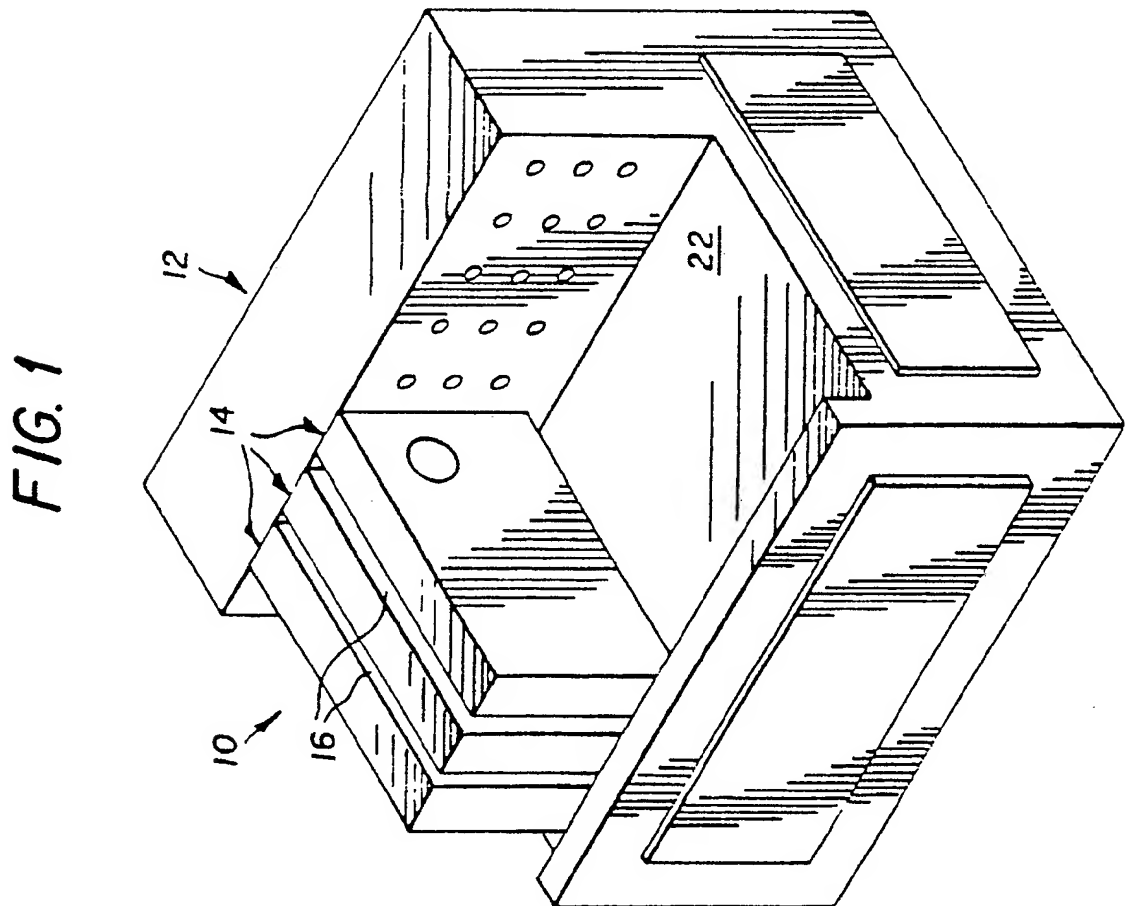
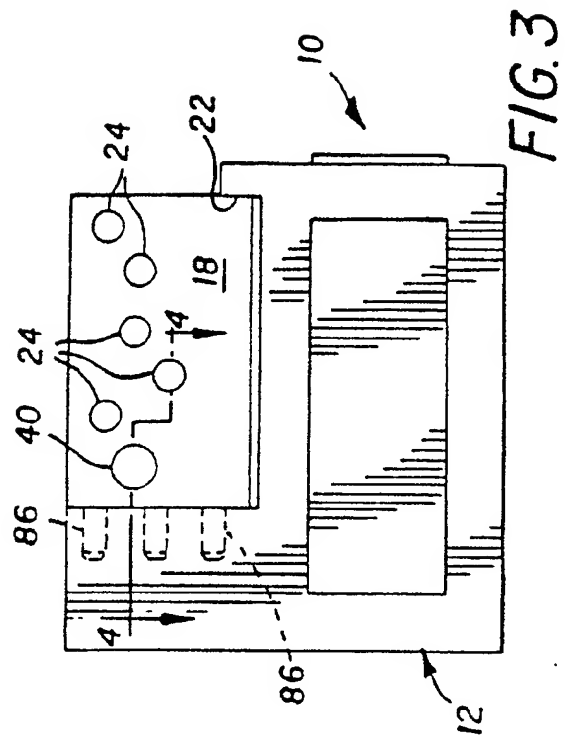
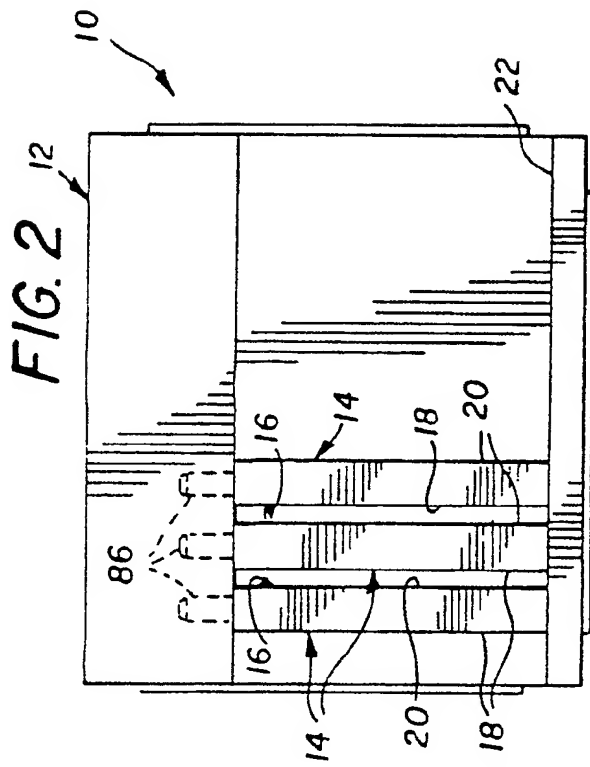
the reaction pouch. During operation, the pressure applicators 24 are timely moved to apply external pressure to additional chambers in a manner adding additional reagents to the test fluid and facilitating movement of the test liquid toward the detection chamber.

The modular concept provided by the present invention facilitates easy cleaning by the operator and more importantly allows for quick and easy servicing of the actuation modules 14. Should a chemical reaction pouch accidentally rupture, the reaction modules are easily removable for cleaning of both the actuation module 14 and the underlining base assembly 12. Furthermore, the system of the present invention provides for expansion of this system since systems of different sizes requires only redesign of the base assembly and not complete redesign of the actuation modules.

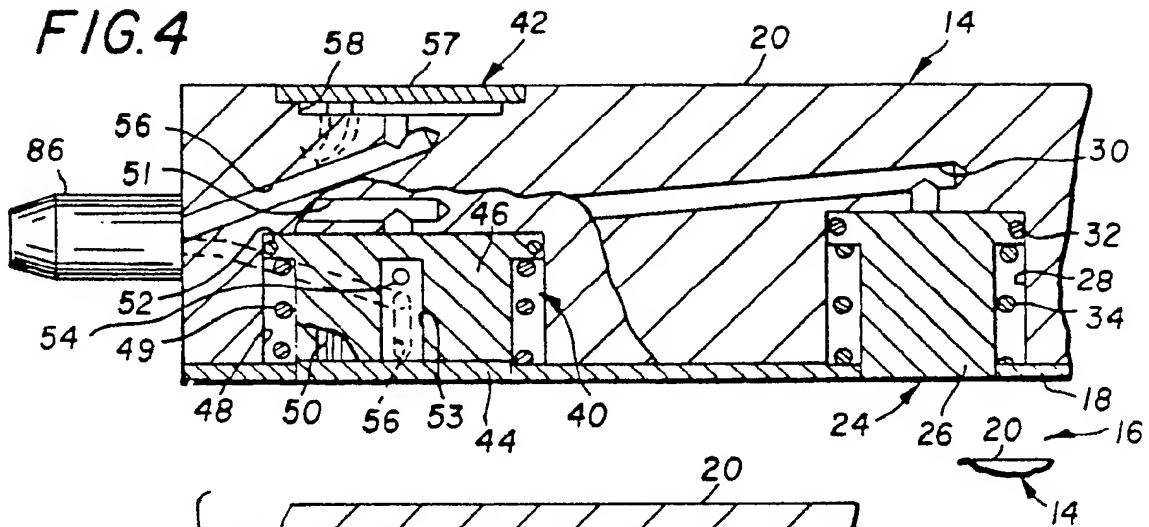
## Claims

1. Transfer apparatus for transferring a liquid between chambers of a chemical reaction pack comprising:-  
a base assembly (12);  
at least two modules (14) mounted side-by-side in the base assembly (12), each module (14) having a first major surface (18) and a second major surface (20), the first and second major surfaces (18, 20) of two adjacent modules (14) being mounted to face one another thereby defining a receiving station (16) for a chemical reaction pack therebetween; and  
pressure application means (24) mounted on at least one of the modules (14) for applying external pressure against at least one chamber of the reaction pack to transfer liquid therein to another chamber of the pack;  
characterized in that any two modules (14) are spaced apart a distance which approximates to the thickness of the reaction pack and retains the pack against translational movement within the receiving station (16).
2. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein three modules (14) are provided side-by-side to define two receiving stations (16), at least two of the modules (14) having pressure application means (24) to allow two reaction packs to be processed simultaneously.
3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the pressure application means includes piston means (26) arranged for movement along a path extending in a generally orthogonal direction to the first major surface (18) of a module (14).

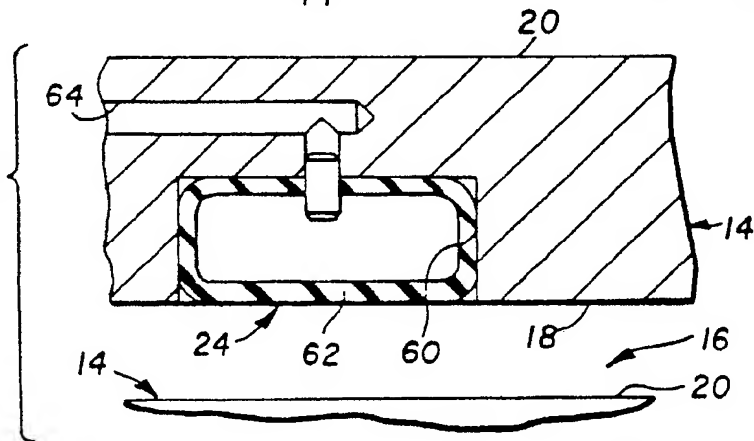
4. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the pressure application means comprises a flexible membrane (62, 84) arranged for distention relative to the first major surface (18) of a module (14) under the influence of a pressurized fluid. 5
5. Apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the flexible membrane comprises an air bladder (62). 10
6. Apparatus according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the pressurized fluid is air.
7. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the pressure application means comprises a solenoid assembly (72). 15
8. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least one module (14) further includes temperature control means (40, 42) for heating and cooling the liquid within the reaction pack. 20
9. Apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the temperature control means includes a first heater/cooler mechanism (40) mounted for movement in a direction which is orthogonal to the first major surface (18) of a module (14). 25
10. Apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the temperature control means further includes a second heater/cooler mechanism (42) mounted in the second major surface (20) of an adjacent module (14), the second heater/cooler mechanism (42) of one module (14) being substantially aligned with the first heater/cooler mechanism (40) of an adjacent module (14). 30
11. Apparatus according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the first heater/cooler mechanism (40) further acts to apply pressure to a chamber of a reaction pack to break the seal of that chamber. 35
12. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the first and second major surfaces (18, 20) are generally planar and extend substantially parallel to one another. 40
13. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein each module (14) is removably mounted on the base assembly (12) and connections are provided for supplying energy to the temperature control means (40, 42) and to the pressure application means (24). 45



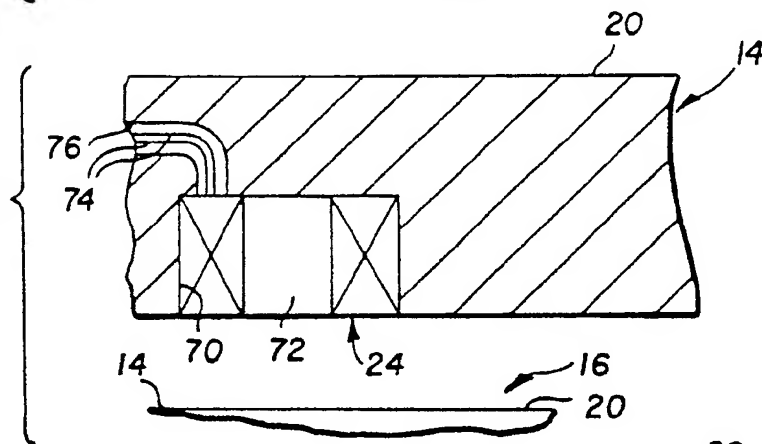
**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**



**FIG. 7**

